Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 113 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, April 24, 1794. [Whole No. 509.]

Louis Osmont,

Has removed from No. 40, north Third street, to No. 117, north Second street, between Arch and Race streets, in those stores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, opposite to Messrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholesale Warehouse, for the sale of all sorts of GOODS, and the transaction of all commission Business, and

Has now for Sale,

White silk stockings,

High dressed English fashion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the best patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Lisbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.

April 17. dtf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

PIRACY!

☞ THE schooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Island of Bona Vista, was on the 18th of October last, while lying at anchor in the road of that Island, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other person, name unknown.—This vessel was sold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Vista in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, state of Virginia, and was registered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was printed on her stern—Her dimensions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the vessel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the vessel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the sale of her, and the other persons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the vessel consisted of the following articles.—2 cases containing 74 pieces Linen; case Wine-Glasses; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; she had seven small arms and some pistols.

If any person can give any information of this vessel, or any part of the property, so that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to justice, they are requested to inform Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boston.

March 17. diw.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. w&s1m.

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

A FEW BARRELS OF

POTATOES,

Well picked, out of a very large quantity—

AND A FEW

Tierces of Rice,

FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

No. 117, north Second street.

April 17. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznabrigs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

On Monday last the House agreed to the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

AYES—Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Blunt, Carnes, Christie, Claibourne, Clark, Coles, Dawson, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gillespie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harrison, Hartley, Heath, Hunter, Irvine, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madison, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preston, Rutherford, Scott, Sherbourne, Smilie, Israel Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Tredwell, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, and Winston,

NOES—Ames, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Forrest, Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Gordon, Heister, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Gaesbeck, J. Wadsworth, P. Wadsworth, Ward, Watts, and Wingate.

The following committee were appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution, viz. Messrs. Clark Madison, Lyman, Carnes, and Grove.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

You are requested to publish the following in your paper.

A certain gentleman who has lately been guilty of conduct which reflects credit neither on himself nor connections, is cautioned to beware how he presents his unpardonably indefinite hints to the public in future; for independent of the chastisement which will be the consequence, he may expect, if discovered, to see his name published in the newspapers, together with the list of the innocent who now are suffering under the imputation of misconduct, owing to his cowardly and ungentlemanly stile of writing.

LEX TALIONIS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, February 5.

A letter from Havre de Grace stated the capture of the Seton, 700 tons, of Liverpool, bound to Gstend.

All Germany, assuming a warlike appearance, is now actually in arms, to repel the invasion of the French.

From our correspondent on the Rhine we learn that the Austrians evacuated Fort Vauban, ci-devan Fort Louis, on the 17th, at ten in the evening, after burning the town, bridge, &c.

They also blew up all the works, and retreated with the loss of only one man, who happened to be sick and could not be be carried away. All this was atchieved within sight of the French army,

Mr. Pitt may hope to distress the French by the bill which he has brought into the House for putting all their property here into a state of arrestation; but like all his other measures we fear it will revert upon this country. They have constantly beat him at his own arts. He laid his hands upon 100,000l. of the public money of France, in our Bank, and they instantly clapped the National Seal on all British property. He passed an Alien act, and they stopped all communications between the two countries. Thus have they ever gone beyond his efforts, and thus, whenever he has tampered with credit, have they uniformly made it turn out to the disadvantage of Britain.

General Brown is to succeed General Wurmser in his command, The Prince of Waldeck is to command in Brisgaw.

The news from Paris, which we have received down to the 23d instant, is particularly to be noticed for the number of executions which continue to take place in that Capital; as well as for the celebrations in it of the anniversary of the murder of the unfortunate Louis XVI.—They form a very striking contrast to the honor yesterday paid by the British Parliament to the memory of Charles the 1st, to expiate the crimes of a set of factious men in this nation during the last century, who brought this Prince to the block.

Private accounts from Paris mention, that the Convention makes a boast of having men in this country, who are assisting its views; and that it daily expects a deputation from hence, to concert the plan of securing the descent of the French in England.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated December 26, 1793.

"On the 24th, all the prisoners confined here as subjects of Great Britain were liberated. On Christmas day I had the honor, with numbers of my countrymen, of dining in company with one of the commissioners—when he addressed us in a short but pathetic speech, assured us that it was with the greatest reluctance the National Convention found itself under necessity of adopting measures so repugnant to their wishes, but that from the vast number of spies in France, such a measure had become for a time in dispensably necessary. He begged further to assure us, that the first neutral vessel which arrived in that harbor, should be hired for the purpose of convoying to their native country, all subjects of Great Britain as should wish to return.—Never were prisoners so happy as we were during our confinement—beautiful gardens to walk in, and a free intercourse with each other; we had liberty to write to our friends, together with plenty of the best provisions, good beds, &c. and all at the expence of the nation."

The total amount of the French Emigrants appears now, from the muster, returned to government, to amount to 14,877 men, women, and children, brought off by the British fleet from Toulon.

A letter from Toulon dated the 4th inst. states, that the executions go on rapidly in that city, and that already 3000, accused of having traiterously assisted the English, have been tried by the military tribunal, and guillotined.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

French property in foreign Countries.

The Solicitor General, after a short preface, on the necessity of bringing forward a measure, mentioned by his Right Honorable Friend on Saturday, relative to the late decree passed in the French National Convention, and observing, that if any difference of opinion should arise on any part of the provision which should be proposed that might be discussed in some stage of the bill, said he should now content himself with moving for leave to bring in a bill. He moved accordingly, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent the application of debts in the

ds of any of the ſubjects belonging to his Majeſty, to or for the diſpoſal of perſons reſident in France, under the power of the perſons who exerciſe the preſent Government in France, and for preſerving the produce of ſuch property to the individual owners thereof.

The queſtion was put and carried.

PLYMOUTH, January 22.

Yeſterday the French celebrated at Mill Priſon, as a civic fete, the anniverſary of the execution of Louis XVI. The proceſſion went round the ſquare of the priſon, formed a circle, and then ſung the Marſeillois Hymn, Ca ira, &c. They then began to ſhout, threw their caps in the air, took a civic oath, and put a red cap upon a pole.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Tueſday, Jan. 21.

The Jacobins of Paris came to the Convention, and made a ſpeech on the anniverſary of the death of Louis the tyrant. 'Repreſentatives of a free people,' ſaid the orator, 'this day is the anniverſary of the legal death of a tyrant. So grand a day, which recalls to Republican ſouls an act ordained by reaſon and by nature as the firſt ſtep towards the happineſs of all human kinds ſhould be celebrated by every man who knows how to eſtimate his own dignity. The Society of Jacobins with ſouls that burn for liberty, have in a maſs conſecrated this grand day, to felicitate anew the true Mountaineers, on the courage of whom as the organ of the French people, they exterminated the monſter that devoured them. Tho Society invites you, Mountaineers, to make a decree that this anniverſary ſhall be regularly celebrated and conſecrated to liberty: continue your labours with that firmneſs which belongs to free men; be the terror of the tyrants of the globe, and the hope of ſuffering humanity. By and bye, through the example of Frenchmen, all nations will ſhake off the yoke and break their fetters; and then, if the ſublime atchievement of a people, whoſe organ you have the happineſs to be, ſhould ſerve as a model to all nations, your civic virtue and your courage ſhall ſerve as a leſſon to their repreſentatives.

"There is no equality, no liberty, where there is a king; there is no happineſs without liberty; you have deſtroyed a King, and you have thereby ſhewn your deſire to eſtabliſh equality and liberty, that is to ſay, the happineſs of the people; you have therefore deſerved well of your country."

Anſwer of the Preſident.—"The anniverſary of the death of a tyrant, which is a day of glory to the French people, is a day of terror and of mourning for deſpots and their ſupporters.—This memorable day announces the re-wakening of a ſleeping people, and the maſſive weapon of the revolution is ready to cruſh the monſters who hold nations enſlaved; and the glorious Tree of Liberty ſhall not periſh, while their impure blood ſhall nouriſh and fructify its root.

"Citizens, the feſtival that you are going to celebrate, ought to animate the courage of the Sans Culottes, appeaſe the manes of the victims maſſacred under the ſtandard of tyranny, and avenge human kind for the outrages that they have ſuffered for more than fourteen centuries. It is on this day, it is at this hour, that the head of a tyrant falls—it is before the ſtatue of liberty that you are going to found the laſt hour of crowned freebooters, and all their ſatellites. The National Convention will take into conſideration the petition you have made, and invites you to the honors of the ſitting."

Theſe two ſpeeches were ordered to be ſent to all the Popular Societies, to the Departments, and to the Armies.

Fort Louis, new named Fort Vauban.

Barrere. "Alſatia is ſecured to us. Fort Vauban is ours, ſaid the corrupt emigrants in their intercepted letters. Wait but a few days, ſaid the Committee of Public Safety, in its laſt report on Landau, and the ſlaves of Pruſſia and Auſtria will no longer defile our territory: the prophecy is fulfilled, and Fort Vauban is at this moment occupied by the troops of the Republic.

"Cowards are always cruel and deſtructive. The banditti have diſappeared like malignant meteors. They have ſet fire to a part of the Fort; have laid waſte the various houſes of the town; have placed mines in all parts, ſome of which are ſprung and have carried off the cannon.

"Alſatia is wholly preſerved; but the Auſtrian, after ruining what he could not preſerve, has prudently put the Rhine between himſelf and the French Republican, We have loſt houſes and fortifications, but we have an invulnerable rampart, a Republican army. The place has not coſt us a ſingle man, and according to ſcientific men, the recovery of Fort Vauban by ſiege, would have been a loſs of 5 or 6000 men to the ſtate. We ſhall rebuild the neceſſary Forts, and as to houſes, in fortified towns, they have always been rather injurious than uſeful. Beſide, what have we to regret for places that either have the cowardice to invite or to receive the enemy?

"Do not imagine, however, though Auſtria has avoided battle by cowardly flight, that there has been no trial of patriotiſm honorable to the French ſoldier. The powder magazines were undermined, and matches were prepared through the whole town to blow up the habitations; but our brave volunteers flew on all ſides and ſnatched up the matches, deſpiſing danger, with moſt admirable courage.

"Yeſterday the mal contents ſpread a rumour that the army of the Republic had been defeated at Worms. The enemy attempted to make a movement, but the Republicans ſoon recovered their poſition. Worms is at preſent ours, where we have found immenſe magazines of corn, leather, and cloth.

"In common wars, after ſucceſſes ſo numerous, peace has been ſought for and obtained. The wars of kings were only ſanguinary tournaments, the expences of which were defrayed by the people, while tyrants inſolently aſſumed all the pomp to themſelves: but in a war for freedom, there is but one means, that of exterminating deſpots. When the horror of tyranny, and the inſtinct of freedom, have armed the brave, they will only ſheathe the ſword by dictating peace. The coalition has harneſſed twenty-one nations to the corps of deſpotiſm, the inhabitants of which ſtill are ſlumbering: the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Hanover, Brunſwick, Heſſe, Pruſſia, the Imperialiſts, Auſtrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Belgians, Ruſſians, Piedmonteſe, Sardinians, Parmeſans, Florentines, Romans, Neapolitans and Spaniards. To enumerate them is but to give a liſt of the vanquiſhed.

"What campaign was ever more glorious, preſenting as it does, the Spaniards and the Engliſh flying from Toulon, the Pruſſians beaten at the Mozelle, the Auſtrians repaſſing the Rhine, and the Dutch chaced from Dunkirk?

"Some voices however, already are heard declaiming on the advantages of peace. What man of underſtanding, what ſincere patriot will dare to mention peace, without dreading to compromiſe freedom? Who then will ſpeak of peace? Thoſe who hope to adjourn the counter revolution for ſome months or ſome years by giving foreign nations and tyrants time to breathe, to mulct their people, proviſion their magazines; and recruit their armies.—Who is it that calls for peace? Brunſwick, Cobourg, Pitt, Hood, and Ricardos. The deceit is too groſs, for it is our cowardly enemies themſelves who induſtriouſly diſſeminate this opinion, and have the folly to hope it will prevail.

"Let our popular ſocieties ſeize every means of developing the crimes of the Britiſh government, and of proving that its miniſter has familiarized national deſpotiſm, and in a pompous manner has ſubſtantiated the royal tyranny. It is the forms of this government, which you ought to deſtroy."

LONDON, February 7.

The French are making aſtoniſhing exertions to fit out their navy; and for this purpoſe, every ſeaman in France is put in a ſtate of requiſition!

Letters from the Continent, by the Flanders mail of yeſterday, bring the intereſting intelligence, that the French have re-occupied the important heights of Oppenheim, and have puſhed their advanced poſts within two leagues of Mentz.

On the other hand, the army of 32,000 men, intended for the ſiege of Fort Louis, has poſted itſelf before Manheim. They have brought up the heavy artillery and pontoons, and batteries are erected, not only for the purpoſe of bombarding the town, but of covering their paſſage over the Rhine.

The accounts of the demolition of Fort Louis, are true only in part. Two baſtions, or rather diſtinct forts. looking toward Alſace, having been completely deſtroyed; but the French entered the town with aſtoniſhing intrepidity, and were there in time to cut off the ſuffees which led to the powder magazine and the other works.

Our Letters from Baſle, in Switzerland, dated Jan. 30, ſay, that a French gentleman had arrived there, in ten days from Nantz, who ſtates, that at the time he lft that place, there exiſted not the ſmalleſt trace of the army of the Royaliſts.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

To bring about a war, the ground muſt be taken carefully. The people are irritated, but decidedly oppoſed to hoſtile meaſures. Thoſe who hunger and thirſt after war, becauſe they will hunger and thirſt till there is one, have a plain game to play. To irritate the people more and more, if time or any relaxation on the part of Great Britain ſhould be likely to abate the general rage, it muſt be heated by ſome new fuel. It muſt be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that a man's patriotiſm is to be meaſured by his fury. To act againſt the general movement is hard work, like rowing againſt a ſtrong current: But to go as the public is going, and to perſuade them to go faſter, to find them angry, and to exaſperate them up to a pitch to act as well as threaten violent things, is not the moſt difficult thing in the world. From words to blows is but one ſtage in paſſion. What was attempted laſt ſummer? War. What is in train at this moment? Look at the reſolves of our factious Societies; at the ſtyle of certain newſpapers. There is another place where the moſt outrageous language has been uſed. Let our prudent thinking men examine the whole of this way of proceeding, and doubt, if they poſſibly can, that ſome perſons, whom it is not prudent to mention, intend to have war: That others who perhaps do not preciſely ſee what they are about, are joining the violent party and are getting along towards hoſtilities a ſtep at a time. Thus we ſhall find ourſelves in three months at the edge of the pit, and wonder how we came there. It is time, if it is not too late, for real Patriots to take their ſtations, and to keep the violent paſſions, which are always the forerunners of war, from taking the lead. Thus far the effect of our newſpaper and ſpeech-making and reſolution-making rage on our own citizens has been hinted at: but let us extend our views. The tendency of many things that have been ſaid, and of ſome few that have been acted, to exaſperate the people of England ſo as to make them run into a war in ſupport of the unjuſt proceedings of their miniſtry, is ſelf evident. What would the feelings of our own citizens be if the newſpapers of England, and the debates of Parliament were as outrageous againſt our country, as their proceedings in the Weſt Indies have been oppoſed to the principles of juſtice? Would it have been poſſible to have kept thoſe who are now ſo violent, within any bounds of neutrality? Let our Farmers, our Merchants, our Tradeſmen who muſt bear the burdens of the war, pay due attention to the movements of thoſe who ſeem to be ſo ready to make it.

For the Gazette of the United States.

The "Democrat," acknowledges the receipt of an admonition in the Gazette of Wedneſday, and proceeds to apply the *general doctrines* it contains. If the "*exerciſe of ſovereignty engenders a wiſh to uſurp*," it certainly behoves the people to watch over this unlucky human inclination, unleſs it be proved, that it is unnatural to the *modeſt* ſpirit of ariſtocracy, or the *meek* temper of men in office, and the excluſive property of democracy and equality. And that thoſe who quaff deeply of wealth and power, are leſs liable to "*intoxication*," than citizens abſtractedly employed in diſcuſſing and diſſeminating the principles of liberty.

The democrat in ſad condolence, ſenſibly feels the truth of the poſition, "That when *ſecret combinations* direct the choice of repreſentatives, the *Republic* ceaſes to be *free*." Whether it is moſt pertinent to the paper combination, or to the democratic ſocieties, the reader muſt himſelf determine. If to the former, then his ſpirits revive up to the congratulatory pitch, upon reading, "that Clubs are the forerunners of *reform* in a bad government:" or in other words, that they tend to reform, whatever is bad in government. Thus applying the poſition, the Republic "has ceaſed to be free," according to the principles of the paragraphiſt, and though the Democrat, admires the foundation, and proportions of the edifice, he confeſſes that he is not delighted with certain carvings and cornices, which have been tacked to it, ſince it came from the hands of the architect.

From the General Advertiſer.

MR. BACHE,

As the diviſion in Senate reſpecting Mr. Jay's appointment has been publiſhed with unuſual induſtry and with a view to conceal the principles upon which it took place,* I have procured and beg you to publiſh the following, which I have reaſon to believe will explain the motives and juſtify the conduct of the minority to the ſatisfaction of all true republicans.

The following reſolutions were moved in the Senate:

1ſt. Reſolved, That any communication to the court of Great Britain which may at this time be neceſſary can be made through our miniſter at that court with equal facility and effect and at much leſs expence than by the means of an Envoy Extraordinary; and that ſuch an appointment is at this juncture inexpedient and unneceſſary.

2d. That to permit judges of the ſupreme court to hold at the ſame time other offices emanating from and holden at the pleaſure of the executive is deſtructive of their independence, and to expoſe them to the influence of the executive, is miſchievous and impolitic.

I am informed that a majority of the Senate appeared to be in ſentiment with this laſt reſolution, but the friends of Mr. Jay urged that his delicacy and ſenſe of propriety would certainly induce him to reſign his office of chief juſtice when he ſhould accept the other, and no queſtion was taken upon the reſolutions; but they went off, either by a previous queſtion or upon motion for poſtponement, 19 to 16, The minority ſuppoſed that more was to be feared from Mr. Jay's avarice than was to be hoped from his delicacy or ſenſe of propriety. The event will ſhew who were right. The diviſion was upon the principles before ſtated, and not upon the man, tho' cogent objections might have been urged againſt him, particularly as having publicly and officially juſtified Great Britain in holding the poſts and carrying off the negroes.

---

* *As the publication alluded to, originated in this Gazette, it may be proper to ſay that the motive here ſuggeſted, never exiſted in the mind of the publiſher.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Tueſday, April 1.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places." And he withdrew.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arſenals and magazines, and for other purpoſes"—The bill, entitled, "An act transferring, for a limited time, the juriſdiction of ſuits and offences, from the diſtrict to the circuit court of New Hampſhire, and aſſigning certain duties, in reſpect to invalid penſioners, to the attorney of ſaid diſtrict"—and the reſolution to carry into more compleat effect the reſolution directing an embargo," and that they were duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned two enrolled bills and an enrolled reſolution, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident"—And he withdrew.

The Vice Preſident ſigned the enrolled bills and the enrolled reſolution laſt reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee, to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The petition of Elkanah Prentice, praying compenſation for military ſervices, and that he be placed on the liſt of invalid penſioners, was preſented and read.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wedneſday, April 2, 1794.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the department of Treaſury, encloſing a memoir of Mr. La Rocque on the politicks of the United States reſpecting their public debt and agriculture.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Honourable Anthony Morris, Speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, together with a certificate of the election of the Honourable James Rots to be a ſenator, to repreſent ſaid commonwealth in the Senate of the United States; which were read.

Ordered, That they lie on file.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London and in Providence river, and other places," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident"—and he withdrew.

The Vice Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the

harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places," and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did yesterday, lay the following enrolled bills, and enrolled resolution before the President of the United States, to wit: The bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes," The bill entitled, "An act transferring for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences from the district to the circuit court of New Hampshire, and assigning certain duties in respect to invalid pensioners, to the attorney of the said district, "The bill, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States, in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress. The bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Stephen Paranque," and the "resolution to carry into more compleat effect the resolution directing an embargo."

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, April 3, 1794.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States did yesterday approve and sign the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress."—And he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives, therewith.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary for the department of War, on the petition of Elkanah Prentice, which was read.

Ordered. That it lie on the table.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he did on the 2d instant, approve and sign the act, entitled "an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes"—and the act, entitled "an act for the relief of Stephen Paranque," also, "a resolve to carry into more compleat effect, the resolution directing an embargo;" and that he this day, approved and signed the act, entitled, "an act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the District to the Circuit Court of New-Hampshire; and assigning certain duties, in respect to invalid pensioners, to the Attorney of the said district." And he withdrew.

After the consideration of the executive business—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

From the Daily Advertiser.

To the MAN which appeared in the Daily Advertiser on Thursday, March 17th, 1794.

IF slander, malice and falshood make up the character of a Man, then your publication is stamped with strong evidence of the propriety of its signature.

If a base affectation of benevolence, for the purposes of private resentment—if the employment of detestable means to obtain what you falsely suppose "a popular end," or if an attempt under the veil of darkness to ruin a person who never injured you, are evidences of manhood, then your title to it is indeed established.

You have aimed at me a deadly blow, the stroke now recoils, and your guilty conscience will give it all the effect I wish.

You have bestowed on me the handsome appellation of—

"An avaricious catch penny shewman,
"Tom Thumb, Esq.
"Keeper of the Guillotine,
"Keeper of beasts, &c. &c."

Poor pitiful offspring of billingsgate, thou oughtest to have known that a keeper of beasts is better than the beast who is kept—for had you had the recollection of an ass, you might have known, that this scurvy barefaced abuse would completely unveil you; in all this you went astray from the path hypocrisy dictated; you forgot yourself; you should have swallowed your gall, and the world would perhaps have taken you for an angel.

For you pray too in the dark—"God forbid"—"Forbid it God of all mercy." Very pious indeed, and probably had you at the moment given vent to the devout feelings of your heart, and finished your prayer, you would have added "forbid that Tom Thumb, Esq. shall be any longer the catch penny showman—and O grant, that sooner or later I may be the keeper of the beasts myself."

The most undiscerning must perceive that all your motives are not avowed;—some secret springs must actuate your malicious heart—nothing else can account for your conduct, a certain constitutional tenderness may cause you to shrink back from instruments of punishment, but to this, no rational man can impute your violent abuse and overflowing spleen.

But with an effrontery peculiar to yourself you have thought fit to traduce also, the American character. You seem to suppose the good people of New-York, capable of being diverted by the sight of the guillotine. But know sir, that this instrument is viewed with horror, as every such instrument ought to be—That it leaves an impression on every mind, unfavorable to the cruelty of penal laws, and the infliction of sanguinary punishments: This impression is a useful one in a country where a reform in the penal laws is much wished for, and capital punishments are perhaps too frequent. But your idea that humanity is in danger of being banished from our citizens unless the guillotine is exhibited only in pictures, in miniature, or in paste board models, is worthy only of their ridicule and contempt. American principles are not to be shaken by trifles, whatever you may suppose.

But you go on, to tell American citizens that "a dangerous spirit is creeping in among them"—'an insidious spirit.' If this is so, I hope indeed it is not the spirit you have manifested. You call this 'an awful period.' But why all this alarm? Alas, Gardiner Baker (the poor mechanic you affected to dispise) has got in a small private room the model of a guillotine, large enough to strike off my noddle; and this he shows to every friend of his that particularly requests it! ! !—'You think this a political decadence'—'a said presage of decaying morality'—'an unbridled licence' and an attempt 'to weaken the government.'

Alas, poor creature, your friends have reason to tremble for your intellects!

'Fret now and flatter yourself' as much as you please, and dream if you like of 'air guns, guillotines, rattle snakes and scalping knives'—'deformities, deleterious plants and venomous animals.'

Adieu,

ANOTHER MAN.

April 7, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 24.

General Rochanbeau's Aid de Camp is arrived at New-York from Newport.—

An arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, brings an account that Captain Barney had been tried and acquitted.

A New-York paper of the 22d instant, says, Mr. JAY will sail from that port in about 14 days.

Interesting particulars of the siege of Martinique—and the surrender of Fort Bourbon, as published in the St. George's Chronicle and Grenada Gazette of March 28th.

MARTINIQUE,

March 6. The batteries of the besiegers being completed, to the number of 60 pieces—

March 7. At half past four in the morning, from the signal of a rocket from the camp, a general attack began, and the fire of all the batteries was directed upon Fort Bourbon, which was vigorously returned by the besieged: towards night the fire ceased upon all sides. On this day the English had five men killed and wounded from their own fault in their batteries.

March 8. About 3 o'clock the fire began very violently, but that of Fort Bourbon weakened: towards the evening Sir Charles Grey gave orders to fire only by intervals: Fort St. Louis was cannonaded and bombarded the whole night by the gunboats and bomb-batteries.

March 9th. A general cannonade and bombardment: at 5 in the morning a piquet guard from Fort-Royal attacked the post of Lacoste, and was repulsed; but being afterwards supported by the garrison of Fort St. Louis, and some armed men from the town, they intrenched themselves under the walls of the Hospital, and in this situation fought till 10 o'clock: the British troops under a cross fire from two forts, and of some cannon placed at the point of the Hospital, and exposed to the musquetry of the besieged, displayed a degree of firmness and resolution beyond all praise; the engagement was finished by the effects of a 12 pounder placed upon Morn Tartenson, which drove the patriots from their intrenchments; the English had some killed and wounded in this action; the loss of the enemy is not yet known. Our batteries, to which an augmentation of four mortars had been added, playing during the whole engagement; the forts of the enemy kept up a terrible fire, but fortunately without any mischief; the rest of the day passed more quietly; the whole night a cannonade and bombardment was kept up upon Fort Louis both from the sea and land.

March 10th. Little firing on either side; the approaches were carried on, and the batteries of the besiegers augmented; information was received from a deserter, that the bombs had done much damage to Fort Bourbon: during the night the batteries were almost silent, but the bombardment against Fort St. Louis was constantly kept up; the fire of the enemy became much weaker.

March 11th. Little firing dnring the night. The scaling of Fort-Louis was agitated at head-quarters: in order to accomplish the establishment of a mortar battery at the Poligon, two strong batteries of cannon were formed, one upon Morne Tartenson, and the other upon the heights of Viomenil; these two batteries were manned by sailors. Mr. Daoule, the famous partizan, intrenched himself upon his own hill, and refused to surrender: 250 men marched against him, and conducted him this day to St. Pierre's with some of his accomplices, and a great quantity of mnsquets and side-arms.

March 12th. Little fire in the morning, the rest of the day quiet; a flag of truce was sent to Fort-Bourbon; upon his return the fire of the besiegers upon Fort-Bourbon and Fort St. Louis was tremendous until the next day.

The army is in high spirits, in general very few sick, killed or wounded.

St. GEORGE's (Grenada) March 28th.

After having been involved for a considerable time past, in a labyrinth of incoherent reports, respecting the fate of Martinique, we have at last the satisfaction of announcing its final surrender to the British arms. This agreeable information was brought by Capt. Holman who arrived here in the Fan Fan last night. The well directed and incessant fire thas had been kept up by the English batteries had so much damaged Fort Bourbon, that it had been deemed practicable for some time past to carry it by assault; but from the certain knowledge that the besiegers had that the mines of the enemy were carried to a considerable distance from the body of the place, it was not thought proper to sacrifice the lives of such a number of brave men as must have perished, if the besieged should have sprung them, which there was every reason to believe would have been done. On the side of the Fort next the town, the natural strength of the place, and the protection of Fort Louis, had been so much depended on, that that side was left without those subterraneous works.

The capture of Fort Louis therefore became an object nec essary to pave the way for the carrying of Fort Bourbon. The former was taken without any loss on Thursday, and the town of Port Royal with all the shipping in the Carenage, fell into the hands of the English. This was an acquisition of great value and importance. On Sunday, the enemy received the last summons, and on perceiving the advantages the besiegers had gained, and the advances they were making, agreed, to admit a British regiment into the Fort to remain together with the French garrison till the terms could be finally adjusted. The sixth regiment accordingly marched in and remained till Tuesday, when the English colours were hoisted, and the French marched out with the honors of war, to the number of 800, 200 of whom were whites, and the remainder negroes and mulattoes. They are all to be shipped to France.

Four hundred of the garrison had been killed during the siege, and the works were in a state of ruin.

The greatest part of the guns were dismounted, the mortar beds rendered useless, the buildings within the fort entirely destroyed, and the body of the place filled with rubbish. The loss of the British on the whole did not exceed two hundred.

To the above information we are sorry to add, that a Captain whose name we have not learned, charged with Sir Charles Grey's dispatches, was unfortunately drowned, in attempting to go on board the Blonde Frigate, appointed by the Admiral to carry home the intelligence for Government.

A summons has already been sent to St. Lucia demanding the surrender of that Island, which it is not expected to make any resistance.

Guadaloupe is the next object to which the operation of the forces is to be directed.

General Rochambeau has it left to his election to be sent either to France or America, and it is believed that he will be prudent enough to prefer the latter when he considers the fate that commonly awaits the Republican Generals when they fail of success.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 15.

We have the pleasure to inform the public of the arrival in this port, yesterday, of the schooner Betsey, Capt. Carver; and schooner Ranger, Capt. Atwood, from Jamaica, where they had been carried in for legal adjudication, tried and acquitted, as no proofs of French property could be found.—That many others, it was expected, would be immediately released, notwithstanding the counter-instructions of the 8th January had not been received from England.

By Captain Carver we furtherr learn, that Captain Barney, (who report said had been condemned,) was tried, acquitted, and enlarged.

The opiniou of the Solicitor-General of Jamaica is, that no American vessel could be condemned under the orders of the 6th November.

The above vessels are said to have brought home near 15,000 dollars.

CARLISLE, Pen. April 12.

On Monday last Lient. Richard Hazlewood was' thrown from his horse and killed; this accident happened on the mountain near Strasburgh; his horse frighted, took flight and threw Mr. Hazlewood among the rocks where he received almost instant death—Last week Lieut. Hazlewood marched with troops through this town; and this morning his remains were brought to town to be buried in the ground adjoining this borough.

The committee of the House of Representatives on the resolution inserted in the first page of this Gazette, reported a bill this day, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The ways and means were under consideration—further progress was made this day.

We hear that the British Commander at Martinique, has changed the name of Fort-Bourbon, to that of *Fort-George*—and Fort-Louis, to *Fort-Edward*.

☞ In the piece signed "A Democrat" published on Monday, 5th. paragraph 4th line, for "a portion" "read *a fortiori*."—18th line for "equally "read *equality*.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 25.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Fennell
King,	Mr. Green
Ghost,	Mr. Whitlock
Horatio,	Mr. Marshall
Laertes,	Mr. Moreton
Polonius,	Mr. Morris
Rosencraus,	Mr. Francis
Guildenstern,	Mr. Cleveland
Player King,	Mr. De Moulin
Francisco,	Mr. Darley jun.
Marcellus,	Mr. Harwood
Bernardo,	Mr. Warrell
Ostric,	Mr. Finch
Officer,	Mr. Blisset
Grave-diggers,	Mr. Bates & Mr. Wignell
Queen,	Mrs. Shaw
Ophelia,	Mrs. Marsholl
Player Queen,	Mrs. Rowson

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called the

Wrangling Lovers,

OR,

Like Master, Like Man.

Don Carlos,	Mr. Moreton
Don Lozenzo,	Mr. Green
Lopez,	Mr. Bates
Sancho,	Mr. Wignell
Leonora,	Mrs. Francis
Jacintha,	Mrs. Rowson

78 80

Philad. April 22, 1794.

* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers*, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 2nd day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
tuth&s6t

A FEW POUNDS
OF
VANILLA,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont.
April 19. d3t.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 112, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

On Tuesday the 29th instant
at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by public vendue, at Mr. Bowen's Exhibition Room, No. 9, north Eighth street,
A COLLECTION OF
Capital Pictures,
By the most approved French, Italian, and Flemish Masters, collected by a gentleman of taste in Europe, and superior to any that have ever been offered for sale in America.
These Pictures may be viewed at any time previous to the day of sale at the Exhibition Room, where catalogues may be had, and at the Subscribers Auction Room.
LIKEWISE,
A Collection of Books,
in foreign languages, such as Russian, Polish, and a few maps in the said Languages.
FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.
April 22. tuth&st29

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,
ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.
☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.
Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.
On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.
* * As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.
For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, south Second street,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to a State.
Price 1-8 of a Dollar.
pril 22. mw&f3w

Concluding Sales.
THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.
John Dorsey,
No. 22, North 3d street.
April 12. tuth&s6w

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.
Communications by post or otherwise. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fineness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.
Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.
All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.
April 17. tuth&s2w.

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.
IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.
Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street.
April 14. m&thtf

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither
} State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seized, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.
It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.
Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.
March 28. tuthfs6w

ADVERTISEMENT.
SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,
On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,
THE FOLLOWING
Tracts of Land,
In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The			containing	acres
Southwest quar. of	Township	No. 2,		9,424
Northwest	do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeast	do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southwest	do.	do.	7,	9000
Southwest	do	do.	8,	3,950
Northwest	do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeast	do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeast	do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northwest	do.	do.	10,	10,475
				70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.
April 10. tuth&st14M

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.
Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&th&t

Lately Published.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobson,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:
THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.
The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.
A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&f3w

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 story Houses,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

Just Published,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,
Historical Collections:
CONSISTING OF
STATE PAPERS,
And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.
BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.
In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.
Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.
This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.
* * Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.
April 4. mw&f3w

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*
MARKS.
Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.
ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.
The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.
The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.
In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill
The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.
The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1792—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.
Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.
ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.
They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.
The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.
The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.
There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.
The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.
The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.
It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.
The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.
The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.
The person or persons, who engraved the plates.
The printer or printers, of the bills.
Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.
Philadelphia, March 28, 17

April 22, 1794.
Other counterfeit bills of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.
The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.
They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:
The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.
The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.
The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.
The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.
THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.